

6. REFERENCES

6.1. COMMONLY USED ACRONYMS

BUP – Building Utilization Plan
CA – Cooperative Agreement
CFR – Code of Federal Regulations
CI - Countryside Initiative
CLR – Cultural Landscape Report
CVCC - Cuyahoga Valley Countryside Conservancy
CVNP - Cuyahoga Valley National Park
EA – Environmental Assessment
EIS – Environmental Impact Statement
ESA – Endangered Species Act
EO – Executive Order
GIS - Geographic Information Systems
GMP – General Management Plan
HPLP – Historic Properties Leasing Program
LPP – Land Protection Plan
MOU – Memorandum of Understanding
NEPA – National Environmental Policy Act
NHL - Non-historic Lease
NHPA – National Historic Preservation Act
NPS – National Park Service
NRI – Nationwide Rivers Inventory
RFP – Request for Proposals
SUP – Special Use Permit

6.2. GLOSSARY

Action Alternative – Any alternative that is not the “no action” alternative; Alternatives 2, 3, and 4.

Active Management – Management actions that are currently in operation or effect.

Agricultural Easement – A type of easement where the park purchases the development rights of a private landholder within the park boundary to thwart any future development. Active use of these private lands is restricted to agricultural use for perpetuity. Typically, the private lands are large parcels that are presently or have been recently farmed where the private owner is interested in continuing to farm. The private farmer and CVNP cooperate to enhance the agricultural use of private lands for their mutual benefit. The farmer is compensated for development rights as well as any reduced crop yield, which can be directly attributed to the easement restrictions (NPS 1994b).

Agricultural Open Space – Open space used for agricultural purposes.

Allelopathy – The repression or destruction of plants from the effects of certain toxic chemical substances produced and released by other, nearby plants.

Brushhogging (a.k.a. bushhogging) - The act of mowing with a heavy-duty rotary mower that is capable of cutting brush, briars, brambles, and other woody vegetation.

Building – An enclosed structure with walls and a roof, consciously created to serve some residential, industrial, commercial, agricultural or other human use.

Character-defining Feature – A prominent or distinctive aspect, quality, or characteristic of a cultural landscape or historic structure that contributes significantly to its physical character.

Concession Contract – A type of short-term agreement that may be implemented to provide accommodations, facilities, and services necessary for public use and park enjoyment (NPS 1994a).

Conventional Agriculture (a.k.a. modern, mainstream, or industrial agriculture) – The dominant farming paradigm in America today. It is characterized by intensive use of capital and credit, consolidation of farms into fewer and larger units, rapid and pervasive mechanization, heavy reliance on chemical fertilizers and pesticides, and use of close confinement livestock systems.

Cooperative Agreement – A type of short-term agreement in which there is mutual interest and the principal purpose is to transfer money, property, services, or anything of value to the non-federal partner to stimulate or support a public purpose authorized by federal statute. In addition, the federal partner, CVNP, is required to be substantially involved during the performance of the contemplated activity (NPS 2001a).

Cultural Landscape – A geographic area (including both cultural and natural resources and the wildlife or domestic animals therein) associated with a historic event, activity, or person or exhibiting other cultural or aesthetic values.

Curtilage – Land that is immediately surrounding the structures on a property.

Debitage – Debris or waste material derived from the manufacturing of prehistoric stone tools;debitage is always the most common artifact found and it is the chief indicator of an archeological site.

Early Successional (Young) Forest/Early Successional Habitat – Same as Older Fields.

Easement – A right, as a right of way, afforded to a person or other entity to make limited use of another's real property.

Ethnographic Resources – Basic expressions of human culture such as a site, structure, object, landscape, or natural resource feature. These resources are assigned traditional legendary, religious, subsistence, or other significance in the cultural system of a group traditionally associated with it.

Ex situ – Removed from the original place and context, as in a museum.

Farm – A property composed of a farmstead and its associated fields.

Farmstead – A complex of farm related buildings such as a house, barns, and outbuildings.

Fee Simple – Absolute ownership of real property with unrestricted rights of disposition.

Field Acres – Acreage that is associated specifically with land that is classified as a field.

Forbs – Broad-leaved flowering plants.

Historic Character – The sum of all visual aspects, features, materials, and spaces associated with a cultural landscape or structure's history.

Historic Properties Leasing Program – A type of long-term agreement that provides for historic properties that are listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places to be leased for non-governmental uses that are consistent with the park's mission (NPS 1994a). The historic properties are offered through a request for proposal process and preferred lessees are selected.

Human Environment – The natural and physical environment, and the relationship of people with that environment.

Hydrophytic Vegetation – Plants that are often, if not always, associated with wet soils; one of the defining characteristics of a wetland area.

Improved Property – Property that has "improvements" (structures/buildings).

In situ – In the original place and context as related to archeological resources.

Integrity – The authenticity of a property or structure's historic identity, evinced by the survival of physical characteristics that existed during the historic or prehistoric period. The seven qualities of

integrity as defined by the National Register Program are location, setting, feeling, association, design, workmanship, and materials.

Land Exchange – This authority allows CVNP to trade lands under its control for those under the control of other governmental entities located within the boundaries of the park to meet mutual goals.

Life Estate – The owners of improved property acquired in fee by the park are entitled to retain the use and occupancy of the improvement along with a designated portion of land necessary to enjoy the improvement for life. Upon the death of all owners, the improved property will be turned over to the park.

List of Classified Structures (LCS) – A computerized, evaluated inventory of all historic and prehistoric structures having historical, architectural, or engineering significance in which the NPS has or plans to acquire any legal interest. Structures may include buildings, monuments, dams, canals, bridges, fences, roads, mounds, structural ruins, or outdoor sculpture. Typical LCS structures are over 50 years in age and are listed or potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Local Extirpation – A complete loss or extinction of a resident species within the park boundaries.

Long-term Agreements – These agreements are public-private partnerships that make buildings and land available for non-governmental uses that are consistent with park goals and are for greater than five-year terms and are not renewable.

Long-term Leasing – Leasing agreements that exist for 25 years or longer. In the past, long-term leasing authorities included the Historic Properties Leasing Program (HPLP) and non-historic leases. Recently, these leasing authorities have been combined and revised under New Leasing Regulations (2001).

Mixed-mesophytic – A characterization of the CVNP forest type that includes a variety of deciduous and coniferous tree species that are together adapted to moderate soil and climate conditions (i.e. not too wet, dry, cold, or hot).

Memorandum of Understanding – A type of short-term agreement documenting mutual assistance relationships where no funds are obligated (NPS 2001a). CVNP typically uses this type of agreement to manage park buildings (NPS 1994a).

Microtine – Refers to an assemblage of small rodent species.

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) – The law which requires detailed and documented environmental analysis of proposed federal actions that may affect the quality of the human environment.

National Heritage Corridor – A national designation intended to help local entities protect and use historic, cultural, and recreational resources for community benefits while raising regional and national awareness of their unique importance.

National Register of Historic Places (National Register) – The comprehensive list of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects of national, regional, state, and local significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture kept by the NPS under the authority of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

New Leasing Regulations – Newly revised long-term leasing authority that combines previously separate historic and non-historic leasing regulations.

No-till Cultivation – A cultivation practice where the soil is left largely undisturbed from harvest to planting. Often, the soil is tilled initially for planting but then other no-till planting methods are implemented in succeeding years with minimal soil disturbance. Examples of no-till cultivation methods include frost-crack seeding, chisel plowing, drilling, or light disking.

Non-historic Lease – A type of long-term leasing agreement where non-historic properties may be offered through a bidding process whereby the low bidder is awarded the lease.

Older Fields – Areas in which the majority of the ground is covered with woody growth greater than six feet in height, with a few emergent trees of six to 20 feet in height developing above the shrub layer. These fields are typically vegetated with shrubs and young trees of up to six inches in diameter at breast height - (e.g., hawthorn (*Crateagus* spp.), red maple (*Acer rubrum*), wild cherry (*Prunus serotina*), oak (*Quercus* spp.), bigtooth aspen (*Populus grandidentata*) and white ash (*Fraxinus americana*)). Same as “early successional (young) forests” and “early successional habitat”.

Open Fields – Currently or recently managed fields (i.e., agriculture or mowed areas) and grassy meadows (e.g., recently disturbed sites) that are early in succession but do not possess significant shrub/sapling growth.

Open Space – An area that affords unobstructed passage or views. These areas are typically open fields, meadows, mowed lawns, or agricultural lands.

Outbuilding – A building separate but associated with a main building such as a shed, chicken coop, or privy.

Real Property – Property which is "real" estate (land vs. personal property).

Recruitment – Process by which individuals that are lost from a population are replaced by new ones.

Restrictive Covenant – The terms and conditions that accompany agreements where non-governmental parties assume ownership of NPS property (i.e.: land exchange or sell-back). The restrictive covenant ensures the preservation of a property’s significant historic or cultural features. Although the park does not retain the title to the property, it does hold restrictive covenant interest for perpetuity.

Retention – The owners of improved property acquired in fee by the park are entitled to retain the use and occupancy of the improvement along with a designated portion of land necessary to enjoy the improvement. The period of a retained interest is typically for a fixed term up to 25 years. Upon expiration of this term, the improved property is turned over to the park.

Rookery – A breeding place or colony of gregarious birds.

Rural Landscape – A cultural landscape characterized by lands and structures modified by humans for farming or agricultural use.

Scene-setter – Buildings that strictly add to the aesthetics of the park as features of the cultural landscape without any operational function.

Scenic Byway – A national and/or state designation of a road or highway that offers an enjoyable and relaxing experience for travelers and possesses scenic, historic, cultural, natural, archeological, and recreational resources.

Scoping – An information collection process by which all relevant issues and concerns, as well as alternatives to a proposed federal action, are collected. This process includes the review of all relevant planning and management documents, consultation and discussion with interested agencies and organizations, and public input.

Sell-back – When Cuyahoga Valley was a National Recreation Area, this authority allowed the park to sell historic properties to non-federal parties with restrictive covenants (NPS 1994a). However, now that Cuyahoga Valley is a National Park, this authority is no longer valid as national parks do not have sell-back authority.

Sense of Place – A sense of orientation and emotional attachment to the unique character, qualities, values, and spaces of a specific place.

Short-term Agreement – These agreements are public-private partnerships that make federally-owned buildings and land available for non-governmental uses that are consistent with park goals and are granted for less than a five-year period on a renewable basis.

Shrub – A low, usually several stemmed, woody plant. Not a sapling or tree.

Sidedress Fertilizer – Fertilizer that is applied in small quantities directly along side plants/crops, rather than widely dispersed.

Special Use Permit – A type of short-term agreement. CVNP uses these permits to lease farm buildings primarily for residential purposes although a few barns, garages, or other outbuildings are specifically leased for agricultural purposes. SUP land use is typically for agricultural fields.

Succession – The natural, sequential change associated with plant and animal species in a given area (e.g., grassy field to shrubby field to young forest to mature forest).

Sustainable Agriculture – A generic term used to identify a diverse set of farming practices, including organic, biointensive, biodynamic, permaculture, holistic, civic, integrated, and low-input practices. It advocates more and smaller farms; limited capitalization and limited use of credit; selective appropriate mechanization; replacement of most agricultural chemicals with biological, cultural, and mechanical alternatives; and grass-based, free-range livestock systems. Equally importantly, sustainable agriculture rejects the assumption that maximizing short-term economic profit is an overriding end that constrains all decision-making. To be truly sustainable, agriculture

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must be economically profitable, socially responsible, and ecologically healthy. See Appendix E for a more detailed discussion.

Tract – An independent land parcel identification system used by the National Park Service.

Vista Management – Management that focuses on scenic values rather than functional values.

Young Forest – Same as early successional forest.

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